FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

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INTRABLOC AFFAIRS

CEMA Members Plan Technological Acceleration [Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT 19 Aug] AA 1

ALBANIA

Press Comments on CSSR Invasion Anniversary [ZERI I POPULLIT] B 1

BULGARIA

Mladenov Meets Hungarian Deputy Foreign Minister C 1
Radio Comments on U.S. Antisatellite Test [Petrov] C 1
Former Deputy Defense Minister Adm Ormanov Dies [NARODNA ARMIYA 20 Aug] C 1
Briefs: Ambassador to India Deparing; Telephone lines Renewed; DPRK Visitors; Solar Power Relay Station C 2

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Chnoupek To Discuss General Topics in FRG Visit D 1
Charter 77: Antireform Leaders Censor Gorbachev [Vienna DIE PRESSE 21 Aug] D 1
Hoffman Meets With GDR Trade Union Official D 2
Briefs: Grain Problems; Difficulties With Bohemian Rape Harvest; Agreement With GDR Cooperatives; Ambassador to Ecuador Appointed D 2

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Hoffman Receives Soviet Forces Head Lushev E 1
Talks Held With FRG on Scientific Cooperation [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 20 Aug] E 1
Mittag Receives CPCZ Economics Official [Prague] E 1

POLAND

Police Arrest More Anti-Alcohol Protesters [ORF] G 1
Official Notes Violations of Anti-Alcohol Law G 1
PZPR CC's Glowczyk, Honkisz at Factory Meeting G 1
Glowczyk Answers Questions G 2
Sejm Official Support Soviet Nuclear Moratorium G 6
Jablonski Visits Bydgoszcz Scout Camps 14 Aug [TRYBUNA LUDU 15 Aug] G 7
Briefs: Speculation in 1985; Alcohol Consumption G 7

ROMANIA

Ceausescu Receives Benin Foreign Minister H 1
Development of Chemical Industry Praised H 1
ROMANIA LIBERA Urges Nuclear-Free Balkans [12 Aug] H 2

YUGOSLAVIA

Lesce Workers Withdraw Resignation From Union I 1
SAWPY's Rozic on Statism, Income Distribution [BORBA 10-11 Aug] I 1
Kosovo Officials Debate Congress Preparations I 4
Reportage on Minister Dizdarevic's Visit to Syria I 4
Arrival in Damascus I 4
Dizdarevic, Al-Shar' Meeting I 5
Nonaligned Meeting Discussed I 6
Syrian Media Reportage [cross-reference] I 7
Leaders Greet Romanian Officials on Anniversary I 7
Zarkovic Message to Ceausescu I 7
Vlajkovic Cable to Ceausescu I 7
Plannic Greets Dascalescu I 7

CEMA MEMBERS PLAN TECHNOLOGICAL ACCELERATION

AU201424 Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian 19 Aug 85 p 7

[Article By Marin Kyosev, special correspondent in Moscow: "The Chief Link of Economic Strategy"]

[Text] Moscow, specially written for the daily OTECHESTVEN FRONT: According to the unanimous opinion of the participants in the Moscow summit economic conference, the chief link in the contemporary economic strategy of the socialist community member-countries is the acceleration of scientific-technical progress. In order to achieve this historic goal, the conference decided to work out a comprehensive program for scientific-technical progress during the coming 15-20 years, based on the national programs of our individual countries.

In order to learn more details about this program, I interviewed Ladislav Supka [deputy of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly Chamber of Nations], who stated:

The preparations for the draft of this program are almost completed and it will be submitted to the CEMA Executive Committee as soon as possible. The comprehensive program sums up the potential of the fraternal countries in the process of large-scale, fundamental, and applicable research work. On the basis of mutual agreements our cooperation will focus on five priority trends, which can be described as follows: The introduction of electronics in the national economy, comprehensive automation, including GAPs creation of new materials, the priority development of nuclear energy, and of biotechnologies. The final goals and the technical-economic results, as well as the schedules and stages of their implementation, are determined for every problem -- from the research process to mass production on the basis of a large-scale scientific-production cooperation. The organizations responsible for the development and practical application of the results of work in the national economy have been designated.

The program devotes particular attention to the tasks for the creation and application of new technical equipment for the 1986-90 period. These tasks are specified and included in the individual countries' national plans, the respective resources for them being envisaged as well. At the same time the tasks will also be reflected in the working programs added to agreements and treaties. We share the common aspiration to go over from the development of individual progressive types of equipment to the development of equipment complexes, since the effect of such new technical equipment is from 3.5 times to 7 times greater. In other words, the chief criterion in selecting problems is the optimal economic advantage which the national economy of our countries will obtain during the forthcoming 5-year plan period.

We are expecting the CEMA Committee on Scientific-Technical Cooperation to discuss the results of the coordination of national economic plans for the forthcoming 5-year plan period on scientific and technical problems selected for cooperation in December 1985, after which the comprehensive program will be ready for adoption at the forthcoming CEMA Council session. This program is becoming an important link in the comprehensive activities of fraternal cooperation.

PRESS COMMENTS ON CSSR INVASION ANNIVERSARY

AU210950 Tirana ATA in English 0930 GMT 21 Aug

[Text] Tirana, August 21 (ATA) -- The newspapers ZERI I POPULLIT and BASHKIMI carry today articles on occasion of August 21, 1968 the day of occupation of Czechoslovakia by the military forces of Soviet social-imperialism. In the article "The Situations demand Vigilance and Struggle Against the Aggressive Plans of the Superpowers", the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT writes among others:

The Party of Labour of Albania and the Albanian people denounced indignantly the occupation of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet social-imperialists, as an open type aggression, which was showing the European peoples and those of the world of the dangers threatening then in the future as a result of the imperialist policy of the Soviet Union. The Albanian people has experienced the numerous balckmails and pressures, the intrigues and backstages of the Soviet revisionists against them.

The Soviet aggression against Czechoslovakia 17 years ago recalls again the peoples of the need and importance of the vigilance and resolute opposition to the aggressive plans of imperialism and social-imperialism, especially in the present situations which are aggravated more than ever, the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT continues further on. The policy of aggression and war pursued by the two superpowers, the USA and the Soviet Union, has been intensified in all the regions of the world and there is not a country and people that are not under the threat of interference by the superpowers. In order to realize these aims, the USA and the Soviet Union are using also their instruments of war and aggression, the aggressive military pacts such as NATO and the Warsaw Treaty. The renewal of the Warsaw Treaty, which took part in the aggression against Czechoslovakia, is reconfirmation of the dangers threatening the peoples by the pacts directed by the superpowers. Life has proved and is proving how dangerous is the participation in aggressive military blocs. Both NATO and the Warsaw Treaty are now two instruments in the hands of the superpowers which seek to establish hegemony and complete control in Europe, that aim to turn Europe into an arena of another war, more destructive and dangerous than the two past ones.

The actual developments urge the people to be vigilant, to increase their resolute opposition to the military and warmongering plans of the USA and the Soviet Union, to denounce forcefully their demagogy on allegedly disarmament and security of Europe through demagogical proposals for moratoriums and cessation nuclear tests, [as received] to fight for dismantling the foreign military bases from the territory of their country. This is the road to defend the genuine freedom and independence from the aggressive aims of U.S. imperialism and Soviet social-imperialism, the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT writes in conclusion.

MLADENOV MEETS HUNGARIAN DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER

AU211343 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1300 GMT 21 Aug 85

[Text] Comrade Petur Mladnov has received Istvan Roska, deputy minister of foreign affairs of Hungary. During the meeting, which proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, they made a review of bilateral relations and expressed a mutual wish for their further intensification and expansion. Topical international issues were discussed. The resolve of both Hungary and Bulgaria was confirmed to persist in making their contribution to the consolidation of the unity of action and unity of the fraternal socialist countries, to the consistent and unrelenting implementation of their common foreign policy in the interest of peace, security, understanding, and cooperation in Europe and throughout the world.

RADIO COMMENTS ON U.S. ANTISATELLITE TEST

AU210949 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 21 Aug 85

[Text] The White House has announced its decision to begin shortly experiments with a perfected missile of the ASAT orbiting satellite system. The missile will be fired from a fighter and its target will be an amortized U.S. satellite.

This decision contradicts the USSR-U.S. treaty on limiting antimissile defense systems. What could the consequence of introducing antisatellite missiles to the Pentagon's military arsenal be? Let us listen to Minko Petrov:

[Begin recording] There is no doubt that this decision marks the beginning of practical implementation of the "star wars" program. The announcement of the forthcoming experiment in fact represents the U.S. response to the USSR proposal on preventing the militarization of space. The development of the ASAT system is a part of the means of inflicting a first nuclear strike. The creation of space weapons will place mankind on the brink of war. For example, today it is impossible to direct troops and guarantee cooperation among the various forces without using communications satellites. Many military strategists think that a future war could start with the destruction of the enemy's means of space communication, thus rendering headquarters blind. Today if an important communications satellite stops functioning it is plausible to assume that it has been damaged or hit by a meteor. However, if antisatellite weapons are introduced, even accidental damage to a vital satellite could be conceived as the beginning of a war and prompt an immediate nuclear counterstrike.

The creation of the antisatellite system is a strong destabilizing factor in the strategic balance and will inevitably cause an increase of tension and intensify the arms race.

FORMER DEPUTY DEFENSE MINISTER ADM ORMANOV DIES

AU210838 [Editorial Report] Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian on 20 August on page 13 carries a 700-word obituary on the death of Admiral Branimir Ormanov, retired. He was Bulgarian deputy defense minister until he retired in 1981. No other Bulgarian daily of 20 August carries the obituary. It is signed by "the leadership of the Ministry of National Defense and the Main Political Administration of the Bulgarian People's Army." It notes that Ormanov died on 19 August 1985 without disclosing the cause of death. Sofia BTA in English at 1730 GMT on 20 August carries a 150-word report of the death of Ormanov, attributing his death to "serious illness."

The NARODNA ARMIYA obituary lists the posts held by Adm Ormanov, including his post as deputy minister of national defense, and states that Adm Ormanov retired in 1981. It points out that "Adm Branimir Ormanov left a vivid impression in the consciousness of the soldiers and commanders of the Bulgarian People's Army as a soldier and communist. He was an example of honesty, modesty, diligence, and communist principle-mindedness."

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO INDIA DEPARTING -- Delhi 8 Aug (BTA) The President of the Republic of India Zail Singh received Tocho Tochov, the Bulgarian People's Republic ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to India, in connection with his final departure from the country. In the conversation that took place Zail Singh made a very high assessment of the state and prospects of further comprehensive development of relations between India and Bulgaria. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 9 Aug 85 p 7 AU]

TELEPHONE LINES RENEWED -- The Ministry of Communications Trunk Line Administration has undertaken the renewal of the trunk and international cable network in and around Sofia. Work has commenced on the center - television Tower line in Sofia, the sub-Balkan line, the lines to Blagoevgrad, Plovdiv, Slivnitsa, and Kostinbrod, and the radio cable network in greater Sofia. [Summary] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 9 Aug 85 p 2 AU]

DPRK VISITORS -- At the invitation of the BCP Central Committee a working group from the Workers Party of Korea [WPK] Central Committee, led by Kim Kun-min deputy chief of the Agricultural Department of the WPK Central Committee, was on a visit to our country from 31 July to 7 August 1985 to acquaint itself with the BCP's experience in the field of agriculture. The guests were received by Vasil Tsanov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee. At the meeting, held in a sincere friendly atmosphere, they were briefed about the work of the BCP and the whole people towards fulfilling the resolutions of the 12th congress and the BCP Central Committee March (1985) plenum. Ha Tong-yun, the DPRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Bulgaria, was present at the meeting. The WPK delegates had talks in the BCP Central Committee Agricultural Department and visited agricultural, industrial and cultural installations in Sofia, Plovdiv and Smolyan. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 8 Aug 85 p 2 AU]

SOLAR POWERED RELAY STATION -- Plovdiv 7 Aug (BTA) -- Our country also possesses the conditions for utilizing daylight as a power source. This was confirmed yet again in practice by the commissioning of the first Bulgarian relay station, powered by solar energy, for receiving and transmitting television programs. It is operating on standby duty and works on the principle of converting light into power. [Text] [Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 8 Aug 85 p 3 AU]

CHNOUPEK TO DISCUSS GENERAL TOPICS IN FRG VISIT

LD220823 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 0500 GMT 22 Aug 85

[Text] Today's visit to Bonn by CSSR Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek is taking place just under a month after the end of the Helsinki meeting of representatives of the 35 countries that signed the CSCE Final Act. It was at this meeting that Hans-Dietrich Genscher, federal foreign minister, said all countries must contribute their share to the relaxation of tension. These words are valid generally, but particularly among neighboring countries with differing social systems. Will the Bonn government adhere to these formulations also on the practical level? One criterion is precisely today's visit by Bohuslav Chnoupek to Bonn. Petr Nemec, our permanent correspondent there, phoned in the following information on the visit just under an hour ago.

[Begin recording] The statement by the Bonn Foreign Ministry on the coming visit of the CSSR foreign minister says that in preparing the agenda of the talks no particular point has been emphasized. The exchange of views is to include the entire sphere of problems of current international life and mutual relations. In other words, the visit is markedly a working visit; there are more than enough topics of discussion. That is why the visit is also an opporutnity for the clarification of viewpoints prior to significant international meetings -- whether in opening the next UN General Assembly session or the expected summit meeting between the highest Soviet party representative and the U.S. President. The sphere of mutual relations will include questions of environmental protection.

The visit of the CSSR foreign minister will last 2 days. [end recording]

CHARTER 77: ANTIREFORM LEADERS CENSOR GORBACHEV

AU210958 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 21 Aug 85 p 2

[Report by "D.V.": "'Charter 77' Criticizes Censorship of Gorbachev"]

[Text] Vienna/Prague -- In a declaration, the Charter 77 Czechoslovak civil rights movement has condemned the "inflexibility of the regime," called for reforms, and charged the CSSR press with publishing the speeches of the new Kremlin chief Gorbachev in censored versions. In a message on the 17th anniversary of the CSSR's invasion by Warsaw Pact forces, it is stated that the trauma of 21 August 1968 is still virulent in the CSSR, and that the consequences of the subsequent destruction of the societal structures and prevention of any creative work are still making themselves felt to this day.

The document does not so much draw attention to the events that occurred 17 years ago, but rather criticizes the current situation: The functionaries, it says, are becoming increasingly untouchable; a new caste of leaders has developed. The citizens, on the other hand, are not allowed to change jobs or their place of residence, and the persecution of children because of the past or current "sins" of their parents is continuing.

The stagnation of the economy and lagging behind in technology are described as the worse consequences of the Prague policy since 1968. Attempts by some government functionaries to resolve difficulties in the economic sector hardly ever produce any practical results. The word "reform" is on the blacklist because those "on top" have the greatest fear of any movement, as this might lead to changes among those wielding power.

The signatories of the document, Jiri Dienstbier, Eva Kanturkova, and Petruska Sustova, as well as Rudolf Battek (still in prison), also draw attention to the positive developments in some neighbor countries where political reforms are quite openly declared and practiced. The Czechoslovaks, it says, are also following with interest the latest developments in the USSR. "One must see how attentively they listen to and read Gorbachev's speeches and then compare his formulations with the deadly immobility of the CSSR leadership. Those who are best informed discover that the Soviet speeches are being censored in the CSSR press," the document states. In this context it expresses the hope that the current movement in USSR society will have positive effects for the Czechs.

The document states in conclusion that what matters is not revenge for the lack of rights of yesterday, but understanding for the society of tomorrow.

HOFFMAN MEETS WITH GDR TRADE UNION OFFICIAL

LD211857 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 21 Aug 85

[Text] Karel Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and presidium chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, today in Prague received Horst Zimmermann, chairman of the Central Committee of the Agriculture, Food Processing, and Forestry Workers Union of the GDR. In a friendly conversation they evaluated the widening of cooperation between both fraternal trade unions and improvement of the quality of mutual contacts between the central organs of trade unions.

BRIEFS

GRAIN PROBLEMS -- Due to recent rainfall, the harvest in Southern Moravia has been delayed 10 to 14 days, compared to the long-term average. The rain has flattened a total of 140,000 hectares of ripe grain in the region, complicating the harvest and increasing the danger of infestation with weeds. In some plots the grain is also falling out of the ears. In the Czech Socialist Republic as a whole, last week's rains flattened an estimated 500,000 hectares of grain. [Summary] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 17 Aug 85 pp 1,2 AU]

DIFFICULTIES WITH BOHEMIAN RAPE HARVEST -- Farmers in the East Bohemian region are expected to harvest 32,000 metric tons of rape this year. This is going to be a difficult task since the plants have been flattened by recent rains and the fields are full of weeds. Also, officials of rape procurement organizations are worried because the rape's humidity content exceeds 20 percent. [Summary] [Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 5 Aug 85 p 1 AU]

AGREEMENT WITH GDR COOPERATIVES -- An agreement on cooperation in the 1986-90 period was signed in Prague on 5 August by Jindrich Zahradnik, chairman of the Central Council of Cooperatives, and Heinz Fahrenkrog, chairman of the GDR Union of Consumer Cooperatives. The agreement determines the directions of further cooperation of the two cooperatives' organizations. [Text] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 6 Aug 85 p 2 AU]

AMBASSADOR TO ECUADOR APPOINTED -- CSSR President Gustav Husak has appointed Julius Stang to be the CSSR's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of Ecuador. At the same time he has decided to recall Julius Fabry from that post. [Text] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 17 Aug 85 p 1 AU]

HOFFMANN RECEIVES SOVIET FORCES HEAD LUSHEV

LD211026 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0949 GMT 21 Aug 85

[Text] Berlin, 21 Aug (ADN) -- Army General Heinz Hoffmann, GDR defense minister and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, today received the commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany (GSFG), Army General Petr Lushev, and the member of the Military Council and chief of the olitical dministration of the GSFG, Lieutenant General Nikolay Moiseyev. During the meeting at the Ministry of Defense, the minister congratulated Army General Lushev and Lieutenant General Moiseyev on their appointment to their new duties and wished them much success in their responsible work.

The interlocutors discussed questions of the international situation and the further deepening of the brotherhood-in-class and brotherhood-in-arms relationship between the members of the National People's Army of the GDR and the GSFG. Army General Hoffmann described the efforts of the soldiers of the GDR to strengthen the fighting strength and battle-readiness of their troop sections and units. The unshakable brotherhood-in-arms with the battle comrades of the Soviet "regiment at one's side" is a decisive prerequisite in this.

Army General Lushev confirmed the continuation of the cooperation between the troop sections and staffs of the GSFG and the National People's Army in the interests of the reliable defense of peace and socialism in the heart of Europe in a proven manner.

TALKS HELD WITH FRG ON SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION

AU210846 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20 Aug 85 p 1

[Text] East Berlin (ADN) -- On 19 August another discussion took place in Berlin on the conclusion of an agreement on cooperation in the fields of science and technology between the GDR and FRG. The GDR delegation was headed by Wolfgang Leupold, state secretary in the Ministry of Science and Technology. The FRG delegation was headed by Hans-Hilger Haunschild, state secretary in the Federal Ministry of Research and Technology.

MITTAG RECEIVES CPCZ ECONOMICS OFFICIAL

LD212111 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 21 Aug 85

[Text] GDR -- Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, received in Berlin today Zbynek Sojak, director of the CPCZ Central Committee [Economics] Department. Mittag informed Sojak about implementation of the conclusions of the 10th SED Central Committee session and the preparations for the forthcoming 11th party congress. Both representatives also discussed the deepening of economic and scientific-technological cooperation between the two countries.

POLICE ARREST MORE ANTI-ALCOHOL PROTESTERS

AU220802 Vienna ORF Teletext in German 0741 GMT 22 Aug 85

[Text] Warsaw -- Yesterday police in the Polish capital and in Zoppot on the Baltic Sea coast arrested 13 persons who had demonstrated in front of liquor stores with posters for an August without alcohol, according to church and opposition circles. According to Gdansk priest and Walesa confidant Jankowski, 11 members of the "Fraternity for Soberness," which is supported by the underground trade union Solidarity, have been arrested in Zoppot. They had displayed posters with the inscriptions "Pole, Don't Drink" and "Stay Sober."

OFFICIAL NOTES VIOLATIONS OF ANTI-ALCOHOL LAW

LD212124 Warsaw PAP in English 2012 GMT 21 Aug 85

["Organizers of 'Alcoholic' Conferences To Face Penalities" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, Aug 21 -- An inspection carried out by the fiscal chamber in Torun in 25 local units of the socialized economy revealed gross irregularities as regards the course of conferences and other events organized in the years 1983-85.

The irregularities, discovered in 18 cases, included excessive costs of particular events, also involving alcohol, as for example was the case with a two-day session held by the Torfa-based factory of building ceramics which used more than 40-thousand zloty worth of alcohol out of the overall cost totalling some 370 thousand zlotys.

Similar was the situation in the remaining cases, each of them showing a high percentage of expenditure for alcohol, as well as huge outlays for other items, such as food, petrol for official cars etc. Ironically enough the inspection revealed that some of the units involved reported economic difficulties and even applied for state (?subsidies).

(?Director) of the Government Press Office Admiral Dunalewicz told PAP that the above example testified to glaring wastefulness on the part of some enterprises in the face of the country's difficult economic situation and to violations of the anti-alcohol law. Some of the cases have already been filed with (?prosecution) organs, others are subject to official proceedings [words indistinct] with an eye to drawing penal, official and material consequences.

PZPR CC'S GLOWCZYK, HONKISZ AT FACTORY MEETING

LD212014 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 21 Aug 85

[Text] At the invitation of the work force, Jan Glowczyk, Politburo candidate member and PZPR Central Committee secretary, and Brigadier General Wladyslaw Honkisz, director of the PZPR's Central Committee cadre, arrived today at the Chemitex-Wistom chemical fibers factory in Tomaszow Mazowiecki.

The meeting was, opened by the enterprise's director, Jan Bednarek. He presented the enterprises development plans and spoke, among others things, on the production growth of staple viscose fibers and their quality modifications.

He also spoke of the production of silicon polycrystal, [word indistinct] of importance for the development of microelectronics. The enterprise's production is to double by 1995. Evidently, money is needed for modernization: 20 billion over 5 years, whereas the enterprise is able to provide at most a billion a year from its own funds. Apart from [word indistinct] credits, which is normal in the circumstances, the enterprises plans to issue factory bonds.

Speaking next, PZPR Central Committee Secretary Jan Glowczyk recalled events of 5 years ago, stressing that many slogans from that period are still relevant, among them: "Socialism, yes; errors, no. He examined the implementation of the August [1980] postulates, stating more had been done on many occasions than had been agreed in the accords.

The Central Committee secretary then replied to questions prepared by the work force. They concerned the activities of the political opposition and also touched on housing construction, propaganda, the Sejm's work, and many other areas of our country's political and social life.

Glowczyk Answers Questions

LD212350 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2120 GMT 21 Aug 85

[Report on the meeting of Jan Glowczyk, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, with employees of the Chemitex-Wiston chemical fibers factory in Tomaszow Mazowiecki on 21 August; passages within quotation marks are recorded]

[Text] The work force of Chemitex-Wiston have long been preparing for the meeting with Jan Glowczyk. Questions were collected concerning our political and economic situation and then presented to the Central Committee secretary. The first was as follows: Is it legal to convey material for publication in Western mass media by some opposition activists who are in prison?

"[Glowczyk] First of all, I would like to speak out about the definition of opposition. Opposition is a very pretty word -- I would say -- a very good word. Opposition is when one thinks differently, wishes to resolve something in better way -- it is a good thing. We say so, and it should be like this: We are in opposition as a party -- as people -- to theft, profittering, favoritism, and so forth. It is a good thing.

"Those concerned -- because the author of the question knows what he is asking about, because he knows that various things are being printed by Michnik, Kuron -- particularly Michnik at the moment -- those are people that I cannot term opposition. Sometimes journalists say so, but I believe it is wrong. The opposition must have some program, better or worse, but it must be a program.

"By a program I mean a realistic way for this or that solution of various social, political, and other problems. Those who call themselves the opposition do not have much a program, not because they are not wise people who do not read -- do not think -- but because they have found themselves in such a situation and are in a position where a program cannot be invented. In fact, they know this, and thus they quarrel among themselves.

"If someone says: We would have a program if the Soviet Union collapsed, the communists were expelled from Poland, and the socialist world perished -- then we would say what you have to do. But because things are as they are, we do not know, and what we propose is to do nothing. Not to work, not to learn, not to participate, not to vote -- practically speaking, to do nothing.

"I have simplified this for appearance's sake. In fact, they are indeed in such a situation. Beside people live a normal life, and wish to live an even more normal life, and know perfectly well that a program that stresses the negative is horrible. Hence, I do not call them opposition, because if someone comes to me and says: Listen, you are doing something wrong -- regardless of the fact whether he is right or not -- I would have done it in this way, and because you are doing it the wrong way, then you are either fools or I don't know what is going on.

"One can talk in this way: We sit down and [words indistinct] there are issues which should be discussed. This is some sort of opposition. One can say I don't like you, party members. So what, I must live with you, so I come to talk and I make suggestions. I know such letters. I get them at the editorial office. They arrive and, well: I can't stand you party people, but since you deal with these matters, I advise you to do something. This is the opposition? Well, (?ultimately) you worry about it, you have another proposal.

"These are simply professionals who have wandered a long road, often from the youth organizations, the party, to compeltely different concepts -- sadly very primitive. And [words indistinct] I am sorry that -- I apologise to party members that I speak thus -- simple, some of them are simply rather (?studpid). And they could be of service to this country, if they had not gone through such amazing [words indistinct]. I have known them for years, the same people, acting in the very same way. They have already often been in prison. They have been amnestied many times. And they will never be any different. There are comparatively few of them.

"And now to the question: Is it legal? Well, it's not legal. But, as it turns out, it's possible, since it leaks from the prisons. How is it possible? I'm sorry: If all the authorities -- the prison and militia authorities -- were totalitarian, as inhuman, as that very same subversive free Europe and and others present them, then it would not leak through. But it is allowed. Well, via the family and friends -- that's how it gets through, right?

"Moreover, we do not forbid it. If someone sits in jail and wants to write.... Well, at home, as well: I also have the right, everyone has the right to write what he wants. You can't sentence anyone for that. One does not sentence. Only in case when someone wants to use it outside in some way, and when the contents are moreover [word indistinct], that is another matter altogether.

"Michnik was allowed to write just as he wrote, because he wrote from prison. And now it is illegal. So can he be punished? He can be punished. The regulation prison penalty -- an extra one -- et cetera. This is really not of particularly great importance, for someone will read it and nod his head, and this does not provoke significant negative phenomena in society."

Another question: At a time of economic difficulties the state has expanded some, relatively minor, social benefits. For example: Textbooks free of charge have been introduced. Is this justified in our situation?

"[Glowczyk] It is always most difficult to (?withdraw) anything. That means everyone criticizes it on the basis that it dosen't concern me. When it is introduced, the defense begins -- for immediately I can also say that I agree with those who suggest a return to the 6-day week in schools. But please help to carry this out.

Of course, in many respects, if the teaching programs are overloaded, and if at the same time we do not teach the young people certain things -- and these are the young people who will go into the 21st century where the use of not a pocket computer but a home computer will be just as universal as owning a radio -- they have to be taught this.

"Are the free textbooks a good or a bad thing? It varies: There are free textbooks in some countries. In others there are none. But you know what the worst thing is? Payment for textbooks will not resolve it, unless it were an exorbitant payment. It is the attitude toward textbooks. When I went to school in a capitalist state, the attitude toward books was the one solid thing: The attitude toward many other things was taught on this respect and saving -- the whole ideology fitted to this. And now everything is like this: It can be destroyed -- mother will buy it, she will find the money. This is how we teach our children about new social relations. This is a universal problem."

One of the problems concerned the work of the Sejm. The ninth convocation of the Sejm passed more than 200 laws. They quickly become outdated. Others are not observed. Some are very prolix. It is high time to increase the substantive value of the laws and reduce their number.

"[Glowczyk] This is what I think: I would not blame the Sejm for passing too many laws as simply as they were requested. I would like to point out that an overwhelming number of the new laws were caused by the economic reform. This accounts for a considerable part of the package of laws. As far as my own department is concerned, I can say the following: For the first time in Poland there is a press law. We had a law in this sphere -- a regulation issued by the president of the republic, if I remember correctly, of 1936. There was one legal regulation. So after 40 years it was necessary to adopt a press law. It is important to journalists and to citizens: It protects civic rights.

"The second point: It is a fact that some of the laws have become outdated for two reasons, because there were not always conditions for laws that supplement each other to be passed at the same time. If there were such possibilities -- political, social, situational -- to pass the law on enterprises, the law on workers self-managements, and the law on trade unions at the same time, this is how it should have been done, because now we have certain difficulties.

"Please remember the issue of sick leave: How the moods have changed. First everyone said: These layabouts and so on, don't give it to them. Then when this law was passed the moods appeared quite contrary. But in general I agree with the opinion that one should not believe that everything can be resolved by new laws alone."

Many questions concerned economic reform. One was as follows: Are various fines -- for example, financial -- in accordance with the economic reform or not?

"[Glowczyk] The fact is that we lack the sort of economic conditions in the country that would result in achieving the desired reactions of enterprises by way of normal contact with the market. Those elements do not work because if one has to search for a refrigerator, and it is difficult to obtain, then there is no pressure on the producer. Some types of fines for enterprises are in operation in all countries, and in some they are very severe. For example, in Japan fines are very severe for Japanese and other producers in terms of health protection. In this respect they are ruthless, and this has nothing to do with the formal operation of the economy: This is merely the state's intervention in order to ensure certain general interests.

"Criticism of enterprises that set prices too high: The press makes a noise, that people do a lot is often with the agreement and knowledge of management, etc. [sentence as heard] Not only management and directors, but self-management, trade unions, and even part organizations like that can be found. Those are difficult situations, so it is a very important problem. Yes on the one hand, from the enterprise viewpoint we would like to increase. Then when I go to a store I say: What is happening? Let someone do something about it. This is a very difficult political and economic game.

"So in theory we all support prices going down, but in practice they are rising, and often various controls have to be applied -- thus provoking criticism to the effect that this is administrative interference, which disrupts the reform. For example: The principle that prices may not be increased by more than 10 percent this year has been bypassed in various ways, half-measures. There are also negative results. When an enterprise is in a situation to ask for agreement, it prefers to withdraw from production, and a negative result can ensue. But we are learning from all this. We have embarked on the reform like a man who is desperate, who sees deep water before him and who knows that there is no chance of backing out and so jumps. So far he has not drowned: On the contrary, he is swimming well. This year has been a little more difficult, but in other ways the whole thing has been worthwhile. Yet all these problems are still very topical.

"It is a fact -- and this is also reflected in the questions here -- that some say: Where there is no balance, let the prices rise right up so that there are no lines and so forth. But one has to state this openly: I have the results of research [words indistinct]. Half says this and the other half quite the contrary [words indistinct]. The second group says: No, let the state take a firm grip of the prices and control them. Unfortunately, the opinions here are divided virtually in half. How can one get results from consultations here if there is no majority?"

The next package of issues was propaganda activity. Is television not broadcasting too much material about the harvest and the elections?

"[Glowczyk] Remember -- the older ones will remember -- how the harvest was carried out 10 years ago, by work forces, headquarters, extraordinary organizational means, and so forth. I would like to say that in a sense television is performing this function of headquarters -- Without these headquarters. It reports, informs about the weather: It says it is like this here, that there is a certain kind of weather, that this is an important matter. Then everyone is looking after it: There is psychological pressure, presure about the spare parts, on those who repair, and dozens of others.

"As regards the elections, I have already asked that the program not be overloaded, although here there is a kind of situation of being between the hammer and the nail. The candidates for deputies have to be shown somehow, and mainly those who are coming to the meeting have to be shown, as there are meetings after all. Something needs to be said about this. On the other hand, no doubt as the mass media are concerned we shall have to reduce the amount in the near future, as this was -- as I would put it -- a first strike, and there is a danger of surfeit. We agree on this point. We are also concerned not to bore you all and at the same time to fulfill the political duties and [word indistinct]."

The press is devoting too much space to meetings and reports. Do all the speeches have to be printed in full in all the papers?

"[Glowczyk] Not all the dailies have to print in full. No such decisions have been made. As rule, there are three versions published of all the speeches -- no, not all the speeches: the speeches that we want to be printed.

As a rule, the full versions are published exclusively by TRYBUNA LUDU and RZECZPOSPOLITA as regards various matters to do mainly with the government's work. In exceptional cases some other papers do. Then there are three versions: an abbreviated version, which still contains quite a lot; a more abbreviated version; and then, for the so-called afternoon papers, and even more abbreviated version. But there is no obligation to print.

"Secondly: Is there not too much space devoted to reports on meeting? I believe that there is too much space devoted to them. I would like to inform you that the Central Committee Secretariat held a meeting, which was devoted to a great extent to the matters of the press, among others, including the above-mentioned issue. Without going into details, we were unanimous that the amount of protocol reports should be further reduced: There is still to much of it."

Our country's debts are growing. The interest is growing. Will we have the means to pay our debts after 1990?

"[Glowczyk] I do not know at the moment. I believe that at the moment no one knows, as yet. But there is a serious danger that we shall not have the means to pay. I should also like to say that we have to pay now as well. These are quite considerable sums in the region of $1.5 billion annually, and so we feel the pinch. Those who have some dealings with foreign trade know that at the moment even to find $500 or $1,000 is a problem, yet we are speaking of $1.5 billion.

"[Word indistinct] this is an overall issue distinguishing us from the situation in the 1970's. Well, that was a free-for-all: It was possible to settle anything. If there a shortage of something on the market, all you needed was a little decision, right: To buy it for $5 million. It was there, right? Even potatoes from Egypt. I ate them myself [word indistinct], [laughter] as a client: They were in Warsaw. They were indeed. Well, we ate the goodies, and therefore things were easier, for we ate not only everything -- all our own products -- but in addition there was an influx, and moreover an influx of what was in shortest supply, for it was in dollars. Above all, generally speaking, it was a question of fodder. This was the difference of 4-5 million pigs. Yes, yes. Now we import things too, but to a small extent. Unfortunately, our debt is growing, despite the payments. We have to learn to live with this. Or as they say in another sense: If you are not in love, you have to get accustomed. That's simply it -- that is the situation. After 1990, according to agreements made to date, we shall have to pay more. In other words, we have to prepare ourselves to have the means to pay more."

Much more was said about politics and the economy. The presence of the representatives of the voivodship authorities, who were asked about ways of resolving the difficulties of everyday life, was wll utilized. The discussion lasted almost 3 hours.

SEJM OFFICIAL SUPPORT SOVIET NUCLEAR MORATORIUM

LD212002 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 21 Aug 85

[Text] The Soviet Embassy in Poland has presented the chairman of the Sejm's Commission for Foreign Affairs and deputy chairman of the Polish group of the Interparliamentary Union, Deputy Ryszard Wojna, with the text of the appeal of the USSR parliamentary group on the matter of supporting the ban on nuclear arms tests.

In his reply Deputy Ryszard Wojna affirmed full support for this important Soviet peace initiative. He recalled that at its last session on 30 July the Commission for Foreign Affairs unanimously adopted a resolution on this matter. The resolution welcomes the Soviet Union's announcement of a moratorium on nuclear explosions with appreciation and deep satisfaction and views Mikhail Gorbachev's decision as yet another confirmation of the peaceful line taken by the Soviet Union in its desire to halt the arms race, especially in nuclear arms.

JABLONSKI VISITS BYDGOSZCZ SCOUT CAMPS 14 AUG

AU191039 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 15 Aug 85 p 1

[Excerpts] PAP -- On 14 August Henryk Jablonski, State Council chairman and chairman of the Friends of the Scout Movement, paid a visit to scouts from the Bydgoszcz and Plock troops who are staying in camps on Koronowskie Lake, Bydgoszcz Voivodship.

At the camp in Polk he met with scout instructors. The performance of camp educational tasks was discussed, especially the programmatic campaign entitled "We are honorable sons," which the Polish Scouts Union has begun. The contents of this campaign refer to the armed deeds of Polish soldiers during World War II and to the tradition of the Poles' national liberation struggle, especially by scouts and guides. Preparations for scout activity during the new school year were also discussed.

During his talks with instructors, H. Jablonski stressed the educational significance of the ideological ties shaped by the scout movement, for scouting shapes man, extracting from him individual values and differences and at the same time imparting to him the ability to act in groups and a feeling of joint responsibility. These ties and values should be guarded and imparted to young scout instructors.

During direct talks with scouts, H. Jablonski was able to say that the instructors are turning scouts into people who understand their place in society and who are taking a creative part in the life of their community, organization, school, and country.

H. Jablonski was accompanied by Ryszard Wosinski, head of the Polish Scouts Union.

BRIEFS

SPECULATION IN 1985 -- Some 6,528 persons were convicted of speculation involving goods in the first half of 1985: half again as much as during the same period last year. The offences consisted mainly of hoarding goods destined to be sold, concealing goods from consumers, forging ration coupons, and accepting cash in lieu of goods supplies. Over 60 percent of the offenders are employed in shops, stores, warehouses, and transportation enterprises. Speculation involved most of all goods in great demand, such as carpets, freezers, tires, bicycles, confections, and liquor. [Summary] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 29 Jul 85 p 2 AU]

ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION -- The number of persons who abuse alcohol has already reached 5 million. Alcoholism broke through the biological threat barrier in 1976, when 8 liters of pure alcohol were consumed per citizen. Current statistics confirm a rising trend: recording 10 or more liters per person, moonshine represents about 20 percent of the alcohol consumed. [Summary] [Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1945 GMT 14 Aug 85 LD]

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES BENIN FOREIGN MINISTER

AU201822 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1812 GMT 20 Aug 85

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 20. 08. 1985 -- On August 20, Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received at Snagov Frederic Affo, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation of the Republic of Benin.

The guest conveyed President Nicolae Ceausescu a message from Mathieu Kerekou, chairman of the Central Committee of Parti de la Revolution Populaire du Benin, head of state, president of the People's Republic of Benin, as well as a cordial salute and his feelings of friendship and high esteem.

President Nicolae Ceausescu thanked and requested that the president of the People's Republic of Benin be conveyed his warm salute, as well as the best wishes. During the interview, emphasis was placed on the ties of friendship and collaboration between Romania and Benin and the role was underscored of the Joint Romanian-Benin Commission of Economic and Technical Cooperation in dynamizing and expanding bilateral links.

Aspects of the international situation were approached and the importance was highlighted of the resolution of African questions, economic problems included, by the states on that continent, of the strengthening of their unity of action and collaboration.

The interview, which passed in a friendly atmosphere, was attended by Contantin Oancea, Romanian deputy minister of foreign affairs. Also present was Paul Kpoffon, ambassador of the People's Republic of Benin in Bucharest.

DEVELOPMENT OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRY PRAISED

AU191224 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1129 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 19/8/1985 -- As over the last two decades the Romanian chemistry developed at an average annual rate of approximately 18 percent, the Romanian chemistry is one of the most dynamic industrial branches in Romania. As in 1984 it turned out 10 percent of the country's global production, over the period the branch enhanced 1.5 times its participation in this respect.

This dynamic development of Romania's chemical industry is the outcome of the development and modernization of its technical base, that turned material in 2,125 investment capacities and units commissioned between 1965 and 1984. The investments made in this branch over the last 20 years -- 193.6 billion lei, representing some 15 percent of the country's investments in industry, was meant to improve the technological base of the branch and first of all to develop and update the petrochemistry and the subbranch processing oil, inorganic products and chemical fertilizers, that in 1984 counted for some 71 percent of the fixed assets in the entire branch.

Over the period the domestic research has been developed considerably, contributing to developing new, original technologies with a high economic efficiency. While in the 80's for instance, 30 percent of the chemical production was turned out with domestic technologies, over the ensuing five years this share went up to 80 percent and currently stands at more than 95 percent. The share of new and redesigned products went up from 5.6 percent in 1981 to more than 20 percent in 1984.

A rising physical production with a series of goods (sulphuric acid, chemical fertilizers, etc.) made Romania rank among the industrially highly developed countries. The range of products has been diversified to a great extent, including at present approximately 14,500 entries. The structure of the chemical industry, determined in the main by the range of domestic natural resources and the needs of the national economy, has been improved continuously. While in 1970 more than 49 percent of the industry was represented by the oil-processing sector, last year this share went down to 32.6 percent whereas the share of chemical fertilizers went up from 6.4 percent to 8.6 percent, synthetic fibres and yarns from 5 percent to 6.8 percent, medicines and pharmaceutical products from 1.1 percent to 5 percent, etc. A marked growth has been witnessed by the range of products for agricultural use (fertilizers, pestkillers, biostimulators, veterinarian medicines, etc.) which currently includes more than a thousand entries.

According to international statistics Romania has the world's tenth largest chemical industry, being an important supplier of chemical and petrochemical products to foreign partners that know and ask for them in all the continents.

ROMANIA LIBERA URGES NUCLEAR-FREE BALKANS

AU121229 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0924 GMT 12 Aug 85

["The Transformation of the Balkans Into a Nuclear Free Zone of Peace and Collaboration -- an article in ROMANIA LIBERA of August 12 "Excerpts" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 12/8/1985 -- The RCP and Romanian state leader's concerns for the building of a better and more just world free from wars and the negative impact of the absurd accumulation of weapons, nuclear in particular, a world of cooperation and peace go hand in hand with his persevering action and substantive initiatives for disarmament -- a fundamental problem of our epoch. High among these Romanian concerns has been the idea of turning the Balkans into a zone of peace, good neighbourliness and productive cooperation, a zone free of nuclear weapons and foreign bases and troops.

For more than two decades Socialist Romania and President Nicolae Ceausescu have upheld the possibility of leaving behind the carryovers from the past in the Balkans, as well as the need to strengthen collaboration and peace in this geographic area. The southeastern part of our continent had indeed been under the nefarious influence of foreign interests for a long time, which sowed hatred among the peoples in the area, furthermore, pending issues still exist among states in the region. Nevertheless, it is equally true that the Balkan peoples have acquired the experience needed to boost their bi- and multilateral collaboration, as an integrant aspect of European security. They could see for themselves that the promotion of links of good neighbourliness and the expansion of economic, industrial, technical, scientific, cultural and other cooperation, beyond differences in social system or military-bloc allegiance, provided for rapprochement, knowledge and understanding, and encouraged the progress of their national economies, which has had beneficial effects on the European political climate.

The complementarity of the economies of the states in the area, their geographic proximity and their common traditions of fight and culture are important factors which help cooperation in the Balkans grow broader and more productive.

Years ago these factors offered prerequisites for the establishment of new-type interstate relations, for ever broader collaboration. A new stage in the development of these cooperative ties was ushered in though the barriers posed by the "cold war" on our continent had not been lifted, and Romania militated perseveringly along that line. Including the principles of peaceful coexistence and active collaboration among their major concerns, the Balkan states, socialist and capitalist countries that belonged to military groups or alliances or not, succeeded in expanding their cooperation ventures.

Romania boasts fine links with all the countries in the Balkans. As an outcome of President Nicolae Ceausescu's frequent meetings with the leaders of Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Greece and Turkey, trade expanded and diversified, and so did cooperation in production, science, technology, culture and in other areas of mutual interest. Significant in this respect are the projects Romania completed in cooperation with Balkan countries: the waterpower plants Iron Gates I and II on the Danube, as well as the large petrochemical combine in Pancevo with Yugoslavia; the heavy equipment and machinery plant at Giurgiu-Ruse with Bulgaria; the refinery in central Anatolia with Turkey; drilling with the help of Romania rigs in the Nestos Delta in northern Greece; the commercial agreement concluded with Albania for 1981-1985. The relations among Balkan countries have also followed a positive course.

This country made a substantial contribution to the organization in the Balkans of the first international conference in Europe on the application of the norms and provisions for the development of subregional cooperation under the Helsinki Final Act. This first interbalkan conference of the postwar era (held in Athens in 1976), which was devoted to manysided economic and technical cooperation, highlighted the participating states' will to import further dimensions to their ties. Romania also contributed actively to the preparation of meetings of experts -- in Ankara (in 1979) on questions related to collaboration in communications and telecommunications; in Sofia (in 1981) on transport; in Bucharest (in 1982) on energy and energy raw materials; in Belgrade (in 1984) on industrial cooperation, in Athens (in 1984).

Socialist Romania and President Nicolae Ceausescu have highlighted the need to confer new dynamism on interbalkan bi and multilateral cooperation, set up new bodies of cooperation at a subregional level, settle older or newer litigious issues among Balkan countries, strengthen friendship in the region. These issues must be settled by the sides directly concerned by political means alone, which is meant to bar the penetration of imperialist tendencies and contribute to the maintenance of the climate in this part of Europe, to the political life of the continent as a whole. President Nicolae Ceausescu suggested the calling of a Balkan summit. The denuclearization of the Balkans is a highly topical, highly important initiative which the RCP and the Romanian state place within general efforts nor security and cooperation in Europe, so that the entire continent may become a zone free of nuclear weapons and foreign military bases, a united Europe of peace and peaceful cooperation among all states.

LESCE WORKERS WITHDRAW RESIGNATION FROM UNION

AU211855 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croation 1700 GMT 20 Aug 85

[Text] At their meeting today, 120 workers of the Veriga Basic Organization of Associated Labor [BOAL] in Lesce near Bled withdrew their petition sent to the Radovljica Communal Council of the Trade Union Federation in which, dissatisfied with the high pay of trade union officials, they announced their collective resignation from the union. Bozidar Djuran reports:

A meeting of about 200 workers of the BOAL was also attended by representatives of the communal and the intercommunal trade union federations of Gorenjska, and of course, Saldo Silic, president of the Fadovljica Trade Union Communal Council, whose June personal income of 200,000 dinars most irritated the Veriga workers.

For the meeting today, the basic trade union orgaization at the BOAL prepared a systemtized collection of workers' observations, in 15 points, which in fact is an explanation of the dissatisfaction and a list of requests that should be met. Unanimously adopting this text, the Veriga workers withdrew their earlier proposal to collectively resign from the trade union.

Here are the most important points of this small program: Workers want to have some influence during discussions about criteria for officials' personal incomes in general, not only in the trade union, and they want the officials' earnings to be tied to the results achieved in the economy. According to the proposal, overtime should count toward the basis for pension and disability insurance; unified distribution criteria should be adopted for the entire system of the Slovene steelworks; the value of the earning points to be adjusted for inflation every 3 months, and so forth.

After extensive explanations of the proposals and clarifications of petty shortcomings in the work of the BOAL, as well as after a detailed explanation of how the officials get such big pay packets, it was explained that it was the half-year adjustment of 3 percent paid after seeing the performance of the economy -- the trade union conference undertook within 14 days to assign the tasks for the realization of the proposals, and that by the end of the summer a report should be submitted to the workers on what will have been done.

SAWPY'S ROZIC ON STATISM, INCOME DISTRIBUTION

AU220701 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 10-11 Aug 85 pp 3, 4

[Interview granted by Marjan Rozic, member of the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium, to Djoko Kesic -- place and date not given]

[Excerpts] The debate on the method of work of the highest party forum at the 18th LCY Central Committee session eclipsed the one on the constitutional position of workers in the associated labor and income distribution. Of course, that was not because the topic was not interesting or was less important, but because what was involved was a document that should first be submitted to public debate and which should in its final version enable profound changes of the bureaucratic-technocratic bastions of earning and distributing income which more and more hamper both productivity and self-management.

There is no doubt that some topics on the constitutional position of workers in the associated labor and income distribution will attract special attention; therefore, in a conversation with Marjan Rozic, member of the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium, we tried to clear up some of these key questions.

[Kesic] Since the LC has so far failed to answer the question on who is imposing the republican-provincial statisms and other divisions on the interest of the associated labor and its income and why, does that mean that the LC has succumbed to those divisions, that it is participating in them?

[Rozic] We have already said that the main cause of our economic crisis is statism. One should add to now that statism is the main cause of the slow and inconsistent implementation of the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program. This is shown in the attitude toward the contents of the planning bill. This is statism that feeds and lives on the alienated income and crushes self-management, which is the only real basis for implementation of the program. The document that is prepared for the debate should determine these question more clearly and do that from the workers class standpoint, and not only from the economic-technical one. In solving the question of income, one should even more consistently start from the Constitution and law on associated labor. This approach is interpreted by some people as preserving old relations, but it is the only correct one, and it is not enough if we decide on it only in principle. One should start from it not only in assessing the situation, but also in establishing stands and proposals, and offering solutions.

[Kesic] What is it that one should change in present material relations?

[Rozic] A basic question one should clearly answer in the interest of our revolution is who is really deciding on the national income. Is what is involved the fact that workers are unprepared and unable to decide upon income, or are they made to decide within only extremely narrow limits under the pressures of statist domination over the distribution trends? I think that the answer is clear: We must ensure such changes in socieconomic relations so that the newly created value would be managed to an ever greater extent by associated workers in self-managing system and delegate relations. That is the key class question, the question of the further development of socialist self-management, but also the condition of a more successful economic development. Without making changes in the present material relations and changes in the global distribution of national income which will benefit the creator of the income, on cannot solve the accumulated problems in forming and acquiring income. This means that those material changes are a necessary revolutionary act that represents the first step towards further changes. The draft positions of the LCY Central Committee that have been submitted for public debate cannot, in their definite form, bypass this problem. However, as we can see, many people demand changes in the system, but no one gives up his acquired positions in the distribution. In fact, no one has ever voluntarily left his position in the distribution of national income. It is exactly for this reason that the LCY must make a revolutionary step and persevere in making changes that benfit the workers class and associated labor. This means that every community and society in general must first nip in the bud the basis of statism in material relations. They must, therefore, fight against statism in their own ranks and depose the centers of power who decide on income.

How To Assess Workers

[Kesic] Who are those who have doubts about workers' abilities, and who are those who idealize them?

[Rozic] Various assessments are frequently presented about how workers manage and decide upon the part of income that is left to them as material basis of self-management in an associated labor organization. All those assessments that in advance and in general idealize the worker are not realistic, nor are those that in advance express doubt in the workers' maturity and ability to manage social income.

The siutation differs through different territories, branches, and basic organizations of associated labor, but it is still significant that even in very unfavorable conditions, workers nevertheless very much care about development. They do not care only about personal incomes, but also think and decide about the future. Other structures behave in the opposite way. They manage the part of the income left to them in a poorer way than workers, and for the many consequences of such behavior they blame workers.

[Kesic] Is the differentiation in associated labor based on the results of work possible in our situation, considering all social, political, and economic conditions we are facing today?

[Rozic] We have to ask ourselves why there are, within one industrial branch or group and under the same conditions of production, collectives that achieve high work productivity and good management, exports, increased income, expanded production, work in several shifts, and employment of new workers, while others are up to their ears in debt and keep their workers at bare subsistence and in permanent insecurity. The former have focused on work, economic criteria, the market, association of labor and pooling of resources, knowledge, new technology, reduction of expenses, and saving time, power, and material, and the latter have turned to the state -- federal, republican, or communal budget and leadership -- crying out to have their losses covered and paying out personal incomes and all the time seeking new moves that would enable them to survive. A differentiation based on these points of view -- which we must take up bravely, without compromises -- is imposing itself as the next inevitable step in implementing the stabilization policy.

There is the question here of why we fail to use the system of unified indicators, why economic chambers and trade unions fail to make such analyses, and why such trends are not sparked by economic policy. The socioeconomic significance of those indicators is much greater than is usually thought. What is at stake are relations within the workers class that has to face confrontation between knowledge and ignorance, business capability and incapability, low and high productivity, that is with the differentiation that has to be carried out upon this basis in associated labor itself. This also demands an adequate economic policy that would, above all, instigate progressive changes in the production structure and behavior.

[Kesic] According to all realistic views so far, the present economic difficulties will not be overcome easily or quickly. Therefore, one frequently asks how realistic it is now to consistently implement all economic laws without which it is impossible to achieve healthy relations in our economy. The law on rescue, that is, its consistent implementation, has been frequently rejected with the explanation that it can cause a considerably worse situation than the one we have now. What is the matter here?

[Rozic] You are right, we will not overcome difficulties easily and quickly. Most people are aware of the fact. It is just because of that, however, that we cannot and must not accept vacillation, delays, unjustified sluggishness -- such a situation is upsetting and we must not accept it.

The situation we are in can be overcome exactly by an orientation toward economic laws and the working of the market. All those who think that administrative means should work instead of economic ones are very much wrong. Excessive administration has led us into the crisis and the way out is in the sphere of economy and self-management. This is best known by those producers who are at the peak of the stabilization struggle. We must confront losses, great expenses, production that accumulates no funds and the like, more resolutely than before. Is maintaining such production and avoiding economic rescue in the interest of workers? Obviously not, although the defenders of such a situation demagogically point to workers. We need new economical production programs upon which the capacities that have been producing at losses can be reformed and organized. More resolute cuts are needed, which is exactly in the workers' interest, because it is most dangerous to keep them working and producing, but poor.

It is necessary to create more interest among the workers both for their work in their job and for managing social funds; to impose bottom limits to personal incomes and accumulation under which social intervention in the form of rescue or liquidation must follow; to prevent excessive burdens imposed on the economy because taxes and contributions should not be paid on what constitutes the bottom limit; and to create conditions for quicker mergers because organizations in a partnership will be able to assess and evaluate each other more properly if they know how one or the other works and rewards current labor, how one or the other accumulates funds and manages these funds, and how he provides incentives.

KOSOVO OFFICIALS DEBATE CONGRESS PREPARATIONS

LD211347 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1213 GMT 21 Aug 85

[Text] Pristina, 21 Aug (TANJUG) -- Kolj Siroka, president of the Provincial Committee of the LC of Kosovo, discussed current ideopolitical tasks of communists on the implementation of the conclusions and stands of the 16th and 17th LCY Central Committee sessions with presidents of sociopolitical organizations and organs in Pristina today. They focused their attention on the forthcoming activity of the LC basic organizations in connection with the stands of the LCY Central Committee Presidium concerning the implementation of unity and togetherness in the SR of Serbia and also on the platform for the preparations for the 13th LCY Congress.

It was stressed in this context that significant results had been attained in stabilizing the politico-security and economic situation in the Pristina municipality, which improves daily. The number of excesses with an international relations background during the past 7 months was considerably reduced in relations to the same period last year. Also, emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins was cut in half; 120 of them to Pristina and found employment there. However, it was mentioned that the overall situation is still weighed down by many problems which must be resolved much faster through efficient social and political action.

REPORTAGE ON MINISTER DIZDAREVIC'S VISIT TO SYRIA

Arrival in Damascus

LD211400 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1245 GMT 21 Aug 85

["Pool" Item]

[Text] Damascus, August 21 (TANJUG) -- "Since we are now approaching the beginning of the ministerial conference in Luanda, it is our wish to exchange the views with our Syrian friends on the meeting, and on the overall activities of the Nonaligned Movement," Yugoslav Foreign Minister Raif Dizdarevic stated today upon arrival in Damascus on a two-day official visit to Syria.

Emphasizing that Syria and Yugoslavia have long been committed to the movement of nonaligned countries, Dizdarevic said that Yugoslav-Syrian relations rely on lengthy tradition of friendship and cooperation. "In Damascus, we shall discuss the further upbuilding of relations and cooperation between the two friendly and nonaligned countries," said Dizdarevic, adding that "this meeting will, like all those previous, be directed towards exchanges of views on topical international issues too."

Dizdarevic was met at Damascus airport by his Syrian counterpart Faruq al-Shar'. The two ministers are expected to meet at the Syrian minister of foreign affairs tonight, with Faruq al-Shar' giving an offical dinner to honour his guest at the Damascus al-Sham Hotel.

Dizderevic, Al-Shar' Meeting

LD211923 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1655 GMT 21 Aug 85

[Text] Damascus, 21 Aug (TANJUG) -- The Yugoslav and Syrian heads of diplomacy, Raif Dizdarevic and Faruq al-Shar', met this afternoon and started talks which will most likely be resumed late tonight.

In a very cordial atmosphere they carried out an open and very broad exchange of views on bilateral questions and a number of international problems. Both sides judged that Yugoslavia and Syria are developing close cooperation based on traditional friendship. They noted that mutual ties are developing in all the spheres of life and that mutual trust and understanding are increasing.

Both sides reached the conclusion that significant progress has been achieved recently in promoting economic cooperation between the two countries. In this connection they pointed out the great possibilities emerging for the development of cooperation in the fields of energy and agriculture. They also stressed their mutual desire to intensify cooperation in culture and education and promote relations in other spheres of life.

They also discussed the possibility of signing a consular convention. The Syrian minister expressed his full agreement in this respect. At the same time both sides expressed interest in concluding an agreement on cooperation in tourism.

During the talks it was noted that in recent years there has been no regular contacts at the highest level and that additional efforts should be made in this respect in view of the highly-developed friendly relations between the two nonaligned countries.

Like Yugoslavia, Syria is interested in the activity in the Nonaligned Movement. In this respect as well the Syrian leadership expressed full support for the nonaligned countries' current actions, especially those during the period before the ministerial conference in Luanda.

When exchanging views on topical problems in international relations, the two sides devoted a significant degree of attention to the Near and Middle East region. Foreign Minister al-Shar' spoke at great length about the problems of that crisis area and dwelt in particular on the policy pursued by Israel, which shows no readiness to be more flexible and adapt itself to the situation, but continues to maintain an aggressive stand which prevents the settling of the Near East problem. The host also spoke in detail about the situation in Lebanon and in this connection described the efforts which Damascus is making to normalize the situation in Beirut and the surrounding area. Israel shows no readiness to withdraw from South Lebanon and in this way is in reality preventing any solution of the crisis. Despite this, Syria is continuing its efforts to normalize the situation in that part of the world.

The Syrian foreign minister also voiced Damascus' assessment of the Arab summit in Casablanca. Foreign Minister al-Shar' said that Syria supported the decisions adopted by the Arab summit in Fes and that this is the basis on which problems should be solved.

For his part, Dizdarevic acquainted his host with Yugoslav attitudes and stressed the indispensability of Israel's withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories. At the same time he pointed out that this represents the real framework for the settling of the Near East crisis. Yugoslavia advocates settling the Palestine question on the basis of the principle of full recognition of the Palestine people's right to self-determination and independence and is in favor of talks held with the participation of all the parties concerned, including the PLO.

Nonaligned Meeting Discussed

LD212354 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2329 GMT 21 Aug 85

[Text] Damascus, August 21 (TANJUG) -- In the closing round of the talks here this evening, the Yugoslav and Syrian foreign minister exchanged views, among other things, on the coming non-aligned ministerial meeting in Luanda.

Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Raif Dizdarevic pointed up the need for further strengthening the Movement of Non-aligned Countries, which, as he set out, must, at the meeting in the Angolan capital, too, take an active position on world political and economic developments.

In this context, Raif Dizdarevic noted that his impression from the recent meetings he had had with the foreign ministers of a number of non-aligned countries was that a further activization of the Movement of Non-aligned Countries was desired so that the movement would be able, as an equal, independent, and non-bloc factor, to take part in the solution of topical problems in international relations.

Yugoslavia maintains that the non-aligned ministerial meeting in Luanda in early September will score full success if it passes concrete decisions regarding the further action of the non-aligned in international affairs.

The two ministers this evening exchanged views on practically all questions on the agenda of the Luanda ministerial meeting, including the draft final document submitted to the participating countries. The two sides displayed identical or close views on virtually all these questions. Yugoslavia and Syria, as co-founders of the Movement of Non-aligned Countries, underscored that the movement must be activated on the basis of the authentic principles of the policy of non-alignment.

At a state dinner later in the evening, the foreign ministers of Yugoslavia and Syria placed accent on the right of all peoples of the world to freedom, independence, equality, and autonomous development. In the toasts they exchanged, the host, Syrian Foreign Minister Farug al-Shar', and his guest, Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Raif Dizdarevic, drew attention to the promotion and strengthening of relations and cooperation between the two friendly and non-aligned countries.

Minister al-Shar' said that Syria and Yugoslavia would continue investing efforts to strengthen the Movement of Non-aligned Countries. Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Dizdarevic set out that Yugoslavia and Syria, two countries which fought for and themselves won their independence, were bound by their membership in the Movement of Non-aligned Countries. We are fighting a battle for a better future, for better international relations and progress in the world, Dizdarevic said.

Syrian Media Reportage

For Syrian media reportage on the visit of Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary of foreign affairs, to Syria, including his talks with Syrian Foriegn Minister Faruq al-Shar', see the Syria section of the 22 August Middle East & Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

LEADERS GREET ROMANIAN OFFICIALS ON ANNIVERSARY

Zarkovic Message to Ceausescu

LD211624 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1455 GMT 21 Aug 85

[Text] Belgrade, 21 Aug (TANJUG) -- Vidoje Zarkovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, sent a telegram expressing cordial greetings and best wishes for the future successful development and prosperity of Romania to Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, on the occasion of Romania's national holiday.

The telegram conveys satisfaction with the successful development of relations and cooperation between the LCY and the Romanian Communist Party and between the two neighboring socialist countries, as well as desiring their further successful development and the strengthening of friendship between the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia and Romania.

Vlajkovic Cable to Ceausescu

LD220902 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0725 GMT 22 Aug 85

[Text] Belgrade, 22 Aug (TANJUG) -- On the occasion of the natonal holiday of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, has sent a telegram on behalf of the Socialist Republic of Romania, with the most cordial greetings and best wishes.

Planinc Greets Dascalescu

LD220846 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0653 GMT 22 Aug 85

[Text] Belgrade, 22 Aug (TANJUG) -- On the occasion of the national holiday of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, has sent Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of Romania, a telegram with cordial greetings and wishes for the prosperity of the friendly people of this neighboring socialist country.